The committee presumably considered that it never could be any better, or else detected in advance a tendency on the part of the rules committee to ignore the trend of popular sentiment.

It will be remembered that on Monday last Francis S. Bangs, chairman of the eligibility committee, made a statement which contained many harsh things said about the rules committee—a statement indorsed in every particular by President Butler. The dissatisfaction of Mr. Bangs Butler. The dissatisfaction of Mr. Bangs with the working rules committee may have led to the action of last night. In some sources among the undergraduates and graduates last night it was said that it was believed that the committee had taken its action, perhaps, with the idea of forcing the hand of the rules committee.

"You see " said one graduate "the com-

"You see," said one graduate, "the com-mittee practically makes the statement that the present game will not do, and Mr. Bangs ascribes the fault to the rules committee. Now, with this radical action by one of the bigger colleges staring them in the face, and the fact that it may draw other colleges along in imitation, the rules committee will be forced to take reformative action. Then, if the rules are changed, it is just barely possible that the committee may give permission for the association to

may give permission for the association to resume the American game."

It was not stated last night whether or not the members of the advisory board or the coaching staff of the football team had been called into consultation before the action was taken. An attempt was made to see Head Coach William R. Morley last night at the Columbia University Club, but he was not in. Richard Smith of the assistant coaching staff has left for the West.

Football has been in existence at Columbia this time for a term of seven seasons. It was started in 1899, after having been dropped since 1891. It was dropped at the earlier date because the team of that year

earner date because the team of that year received almost no support and was beaten by huge scores by minor colleges.

Action toward the end reached already by Columbia was called for yesterday by the faculties of college and of the schools of applied science at New York University.

These faculties requested their university. These faculties requested their university council to call a conference of twenty colleges, with the idea either of abolishing football, reforming it or determining a substitute for the sport. The University

touch for the sport. The University Council acceded to this request last night. The colleges invited to the conference were those only with which New York University had had athletic relations. Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania were not included in the list. Princeton and Columbia were the higgest justitutions included. bla were the biggest institutions included, and the others were: Union, Hamilton, Haverford, West Point, Swarthmore, Stevens, Rensselaer, Hoiy Cross, Syracuse, Trinity, Wesleyan, Rutgers, Lafayette, Ursinus, Fordham and Rochester. The twentieth college is New York University itself. This list is that of the colleges which New York University has met since 1895 in various sports.

1895 in various sports.

Each college is invited to send a representative of its faculties and a representative of its athletic organizations, making a total of forty persons to deliberate on following questions: First.-Ought the present game of football

to be abolished? Second—If it should be abolished, what

steps should be taken to secure its thorough Third-If abolished, what game or games

may be possible in its place, in the opinion of the athlet ic representatives in attendance?

It was added that the delegates from New York University were instructed to support the resolution recommending the the abolition of football. The decision of the conference, of course, will have nothing to do toward binding the colleges taking part in it to stand by the result. Prior to the issuing of the call for the conference, Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, said that he had re-ceived a letter from President Eliot of Harvard, whom the Chancellor had asked to lead such a movement not long ago, The fact that Dr. Eliot had refused, owing to lack of jurisdiction, has already been made known. The letter of President Eliot was: CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 26, 1905.

DEAR CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN. Your night telegram reached me this afternoon. do not think it expedient to call a meeting of college presidents about football. They certainly cannot reform football, and I doubt if they themselves can abolish it. For example, I cannot, on my sole authority, put an end to football at Harvard. Even if I thought the college presidents could accomplish something by coming together, I should not favor

There should be an interval for cooling down. Deaths and injuries are not the strongest arguments against football. That cheating and brutality are profitable is the main evil.

Commenting on this Chancellor Mac-Cracken said: "I am disappointed that President Eliot did not see fit to respond to my request. While President Eliot is not chairman of the Harvard Board of Overseers, I do not doubt that he has suffi-cient influence to imprise above action." cient influence to inspire such action. I called upon Dr. Eliot because he is senior college president of the Atlantic slope and the head of the oldest American university, and the one recognized as the leading one. President Eliot's lead would be followed as

that of no other man."

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 28.—The death of Harold R. Moore in the final football game of the season at New York city on Saturday has cast a deep gloom over Union College and the city as well. Adverse criticism of the game by men in all walks of life in the college and out has been so severe that it college and out has been so severe that it is highly improbable that Union will be epresented on the gridiron for some years

The sentiment is very strong that football be abolished; at least until every under-graduate now in the institution be grad-uated. A meeting of the faculty was held to-day and while no definite action was taken, the universal sentiment was to either abolish the game entirely or modify it so as to eliminate its dangerous features. dent Raymond, when asked what would be done, made the following statement: "I do not think that any change of rules govern-ing the game would be effective unless the structure of the game was destroyed. It would require the united effort of all of the colleges to bring about this end, and I hope that it may be done before another football

season opens.
"In my opinion it is not the duty of the smaller colleges to take the initial step unless some action is taken which would affect only the institutions of this class. However, I do not think this would be

holly satisfactory.

wholly satisfactory.

"I shall cooperate most heartly with other colleges in bringing about a modification of the game and will do everything in my power toward that end."

Another meeting of the faculty and athletic board of the college will be held shortly, when definite action will be taken.

The memorial service held in the chapel to-day was largely attended and most impressive.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 28.—"I would be sorry to see the American game of football abandoned," said Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, this afternoon. "But pless the game in some manner is purged the faults and formations which have d to so many fatalities this fall, the blindest of us can readily see that it must be, and

that shortly.
"I fear for the game. The history of Rugby football from which the present game has been evolved shows that in its game has been evolved shows that if its earliest stages it was attended by fatality. This has been on the increase, the records show, until a strong public sentiment has been aroused against the game. Radical changes must and undoubtedly will be made in the football rules before another season. I believe unless these rules place the fatality I believe unless these rules place the fatality of the game at a decided minimum in the

1906 that football is doomed "Should the presidents of many of our colleges decide to abolish football in their institutions they could do so without doubt, and the influence of such a concerted action would have a terrific effect against the However, I believe that we should leave the correction of the faults of foot-ball to the experts and that the game should

be given every chance.
"I have in mind a few points which I think abould be acted on by those who clange the rules. Football is a game for manly men. The brute should be eliminated. The as-sociation rule which makes a team play or without the services of the player diswithout the services of the player dis-qualified for foul tactics. I think, would work excellently in our game. The player disqualified for any infringement of the Jewelled Wedding Gifts in Gold and Silver Established 1840

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rules in this regard in any game I would disqualify for all the remaining games of that season. I would have no laxity in

disquality for all the remaining games of that season. I would have no laxity in this respect.

"Second—All men who play footbal should be mature and should be subjected to a severe physical examination at the opening of the football campaign and at intervals during it. The game should be stopped in preparatory schools, so far as competition is concerned, for it is usually in the heat of contest that men are injured. An age limit might be established under which no player could compete in any game, if this is necessary to save it.

"You have three officials now. If it is necessary to protect the game and the rights of the players, I would place a fourth man in the field, whose duty it would be to see that there was no slugging or unnecessary roughness. I would make this man's decision as to disqualification final and unrevokable.

"Again, it seems to me that the choice of

"Again, it seems to me that the choice of officials for football games should be made after a most careful consideration of the men to be had. Many men who are unfit uncoubtedly to act in this capacity are chosen, and it would seem to me desirable if an association of officials were formed to which only capable and upright men could belong. From this organization I would select officials for all the intercollegiate

Chancellor Day has received many tele grams and letters, some even demanding that he use his influence against football. It seems improbable, however, that he will take a decided stand against the game at this time.

this time.

CARLISLE, Nov. 28.—President George
Edward Reed of Dickinson College in speaking to-day of the proposed eligibility rules
suggested by New York and Pennsylvania
football authorities said that he doubts
that the American game of football can
be reformed. It costs more than it is worth. be reformed. It costs more than it is worth. In view of the many lives lost in recent years and the immense number of men injured it would seem to be better to abolish he game entirely and in its place put th English Association game or some kindred sport less liable to abuse. "In any event," he said, "the practice of pitting the teams

ne said, the practice of pitting the teams of small colleges against the great universities should be dropped. Let these stand in a class by themselves."

The feeling among the football authorities at the Carlisle Indian school is strongly in sympathy with the proposed suggestions for football reform. Assistant Coach Kinney says.

"I approve of Pennsylvania's proposed plans to eliminate roughness and profes-sionalism from the great college game, but it must be remembered that from the standpoint of the Indians eligibility rules would not in some ways be appropriate. No one would expect the same degree of academic learning or standing in classes from the average Indian youth as from the mod-ern college youth. Carlisle is a combined industrial and academic institution, with a fourteen year course. Over half of the nine fourteen year course. Over half of the nine hundred odd students are girls and more than half of the boys are from 7 to 14 years, leaving probably less than 200 Indian boys from which to pick an eleven. We approve of the suggestions respecting professionalism and hope for their adoption."

UTICA, Nov. 28.—President Stryker of Hamilton College, who is an ardent supporter of football and all other athletics, in an interview this after noon had this to say on the football problem: "The game are now played is too hard. Public opinion say on the football problem: "The game as now played is too hard. Public opinion is strong and a change in rules is demanded at once. The game should not be abolished; t is too good a game to sacrifice to its cen-

"If the game is held to its present degeneracy as a mere competition of brute weight against weight, it will become uninteresting unscientific, far too dangerous and decadent.

and decadent.

"The present football authorities have survived their usefulness. A general committee of representatives from, say, ten of the leading universities and colleges, should formulate new practical principles which will relieve the game from all just odium. There are two ways of betterment, namely: "First-Insist upon great strictness on the part of the referees and umpires.

econd-Open the game and relieve it from persistent mass plays. Make the distance ten yards for three downs.
"With all my heart I am for the game as it might be, but have the gravest misgivings as to it as it is.

"The exceptional size and weight of the man now demanded makes him so scarce as to put a premium upon him and also upon that indirect professionalism which far worse than any direct professionalism, simply because it is obscure and evasive.

"If the game cannot be played with hands morally clean and with all reasonable safety let it be abandoned. I believe that both of these requirements are sternly exacted by intelligent opinion and that both can be met.

New Brunswick, Nov. 28.—Acting President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College was seen to-day in regard to his opinion about football.

Demarest expressed the opinion very strongly that some decisive action should be taken which would prevent such a sad accident as that of the death of Harold Moore in the Union-New York University game on Saturday. He said that when such an accident as that takes place football ceases to be a sport. The doctor earnestly favors the adoption of rules which will open the game, and thought that this end could be best attained by a conference of college presidents, who would have power to appoint a committee consisting of an alumnus from each college represented

alumnus from each college represented at the college presidents' conference. Dr. Demarest said that any man who uses rough tactics should be debarred from representing his college for the remainder of the year. "Football at present is beyond reason," was the keynote of Dr. Demarest's interview.

ROOSEVELT TO ATTEND GAME The President to See the Cadets and Middies Play at Princeton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-President Roosevelt has decided to attend the football game between the Annapolis and the West Point teams at Princeton next Saturday He will leave Washington in a special train early enough on Saturday morning to reach Princeton about two hours before the game, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton having planned to take Mr. Roosevelt on an automobile ride about the town and its environs immediately after

his arrival.

The President will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, the Misses Alice and Ethel Roosevelt, Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Cowles, Secretary Root, Mrs. Root, Edward Root, the Secretary's son; Secretary Loeb and several others. He will return to Washington immediately after the game. his arrival.

Another Football Victim Dead.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 28 .- Robert Brown, 16 years old, who was injured in a football game here last Saturday between local elevens, died to-day

WOODROW WILSON IN THE SOUTH. Princeton's President Addresses Tennessee Alumni Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 28.-President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the first annual banquet of the Princeton Alumni of Tennessee, given here to-night President Wilson spoke of the work of the university and of the progress of colleges throughout the land. He spoke particu-larly of the plan of dividing Princeton students into groups and also of the graduJEROME WHACKS OUR JUDGES

PITCHES INTO SUPREME BENCH AT BOSS BUSTERS' DINNER.

Says He Lacks Reverence and Respect for Most of Them in This County -Fewer Elective Officers and a New

Ballot Needed-Mayor Weaver Speaks. District Attorney Jerome last night not only arraigned the methods by which Justices of the Supreme Court are selected in this State but he also made a bitter attack upon the ability and even the character of most of those who sit in New York city.

dinner of the City Club. At one place in his speech he said: "I am a lawyer and I was trained in my profession to regard the judiciary with a degree of reverence. I want to say that with few exceptions, I not only have no reverence for many of the Justices of the Supreme Court who sit in this department, but for most of them I have not even

He spoke at the political independence

common, ordinary respect for them." Mr. Jerome told his hearers that he voted for McClellan in the recent election, but he made use of that fact to take another fall out of McGowan and Murphy. More than 300 members of the club were at the dianer, which was given in the long assembly room of the club, at 55 West Forty-fourth street. Boss killers were present as guests from various parts of the land-Weaver from Pennsylvania, Colby and Fagan from New Jersey, Johnson from Ohio, with Jerome

as the especial star of the night. The rooms were draped in colors, and there were so many diners that they were crowded almost uncomfortably. Austen G. Fox presided. At the head table, in addition to the speakers were, F. P. Dunne, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, ex-Judge James Gay Gordon of Philadelphia and R. Fulton

Cutting. President Fox opened the speaking by saying that the yellow and black colors or the walls did not represent either the bad tiger of Tammany Hall or the good tiger of Princeton, but that the colors were yellow and blue, the colors of the city of Philadelphia, and put up out of special regard to the presence of Mayor Weaver. He said that Justice Brewer of the Federal Supreme Court had recently said that good works, especially in politics, must be continuous. Then he introduced the District Attorney. GREAT WELCOME FOR JEROME.

It was the campaign reception all over again. The diners got up and cheered and cheered and waved napkins until they were tired and when they sank into their

were tired and when they sank into their chairs the orchestra played "For He's a Jolly Good Feilow," and they all jumped to their feet again to sing.

Mr. Jerome began to speak with vigor at once, but soon he went back into the methods of speech he employed on the stump. Occasionally his voice rang out with a shout. Then it sank into a whisper. Then he fairly hissed his words out.

His voice sank almost to a whisper when he said that so bad was the method of select-

he said that so bad was the method of selecting judges in this town that even now the dignity of the bench was confronted with a grave commercial scandal. Then his voice arose to a shout again as he declared that high judges should be set apart for their work, as priests are set apart. Mr. Jerome

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S SPEECH I want, first, to declare that in my opinion New York city is not the wickedest place in I believe there are other cities than New York, and that some of them have We are here to hold a sort of experience meeting, to swap yarns-I was almost tempted to say to swap lies, but that isn't so. I want to say that what we ought to look for are two things, ultimate results and immediate

"We have got to live here. Our lives might have been passed in other places, Jersey City leveland or Philadelphia. Here, however, is where we must work out our problems We would like to have something immediate and vital. The trouble with reform is its academic tendency; it is not able to realize the Anglo-Saxon way of remedying an evil in the most direct way; it wants some spirit

of philosophic evolution in it. "The Origin of Species" was published in the year 1859; that was the year in which I was born, but I suppose there was some other reason than that for printing it. We want to get away from these tentative things and have something vital done at once in the way of small reforms and successes and leave the broad, grand things which are to benefit

our grandchildren for them to settle. BALLOT REPORM THE PIRST NEED.

The first need I wish to mention to-night is that of ballot reform. I suppose there are more men in this club to-night who know more about ballot reform than in any other place in the United States. If some of them had their way we would have a truly perfect measure presented, like Lowell's Rising Sun which got stuck on the horizon; but whatever is done, one fundamental thing must be established, and that is that we must have something approximating the Massachusetts system, whereby every man who votes must vote for some individual and not for some party. I think we can even concede the party emblem or symbol to the politician and take the Massachusetts system.

Another need is for a corrupt practices act. There are lots of men in this club who know all about the need of such legislation. I have sat up all night with one group who proposed death as a punishment and would allow a candidate to spend only his carfare for campaign expenses. I have sat up with another who advocated publicity as the only remedy for corruption at the polls, and between the two we have fallen down. It seems to me that if you take this publicity remedy and then go step by step until we get a wise and complete law we shall not again set the disgraceful things that we saw at the ast election.

"Another thing of greater importance, it seems to me, is that we should avoid the multiplicity of elective offices. As I grow older the wonder grows upon me that we At the last election seventeen officers were

voted for in this county. The majority of those here could not begin to name them. "EMINENTLY RESPECTABLE M'CLELLAN."

This multiplicity of offices allows an eminently respectable head of the ticket like the man I voted for for Mayor, George B.McClellan to be the means of dragging into office unknown, mediocre and unfit men. I am a Democrat, and have no prejudice agains bartenders of themselves, but do you want to be confronted with a situation like that when McGowan was presented for our suffrages, with a prospect of becoming Mayor for three years? He was a bartender for Stewart and applied to Bradstreet's for rating to go into business. He had no fitness for office. The Massachusetts ballot lay would help to remedy some of the difficulties such as his candidacy confronted us with.

APPOINT JUDGES A REMEDY. But, most important of all, is to do away with an elective judiciary. I am a lawyer and was trained to come to my profession with a degree of reverence for the judiciary But I want to say that, with few exceptions I not only have no reverence for the Supreme Court judges of this department, but have not even common ordinary respect for them.

The cowardice of the bar, my own profession, is responsible in large mesaure for the character of the judges who sit in this department. The young man who dares raise his voice against the system is called a crank. It will be a long time before the burning sense of shame gets out of my heart when I found judges going bareheaded to a coarse, vulgar man like Murphy and begging to be nominated for places on the bench. No man need be a judge unless he want o, and we ought especially to think of this

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The Downfall of the Boss

"Ed Butler, defunct boss of St. Louis, convicted of bribery, who in an unguarded moment let Folk become circuit attorney, said; 'An' look what he done! Spent four years trying to

put me in the penitentiary.' William Allen White on Folk-the little leaven in a great commonwealth-in December McClure's.

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condition now, because of a shadow of scandal which hovers over the Supreme Court bench of this city to-day. Judges should be set apart as priests are set apart.

Look at your judges here to-day! Look at m! What do you think of them, when men have to go down to Good Ground and ask a man like Murphy to renominate a good manlike Ingraham. In Massachusetts, where they have life judges and where they are appointed, you will hear a group of law-yers say they don't want to bring a certain case before certain judges, because tain legal slant in their opinion. In this city you will hear lawyer- who object to bring cases before judges because they are close to this or that political leader, or to this or that nmercial interest.

Perhaps I ought not to talk this way t I feel bitter about this, and shall continue my warfare on the system. Next year several Supreme Court Judges are to be elected in this department. Have the members of the bar discussed who they shall The politicians have, and some of them are already slated for the places. is more than one man on the bench to-day ho is close, too close, to commercial in

This is my fight. We must stop the multiplicity of elective offices, and if the Bar Association of the city of New York will not take it up then the Bar Association of the State of New York, which, thank God, is a better body, must take it up; and even then, If they will not take it up civic pride must inter-vene. If the civic conscience cannot raise the judic lary of this State to the place where it belongs, it is a sign that it cannot raise the tone of the community in other respects If I did not continue this work I ought never to ask at the hands of my fellow citizens any further manifestations of their respect.

AUSTEN G. FOX JOINS IN THE COMPLAINT. Austen G. Fox at once took up the tone of Mr. Jerome's remarks and referred to Austen C. Fox at once took up the tone of Mr. Jerome's remarks and referred to the part he had played in the effort to get the ballot boxes opened for William R. Hearst. He said that he had not intended to refer to any such matter, but in view of what Mr. Jerome had said he wished to add:

"Had I been compelled to go before cer-tain men on the bench in this department I never would have undertaken the work which I have been prosecuting. I want to say, however, that the Judge who decided to open these boxes gave as fine an exhibition of political independence in this town as any man who ever sat upon the bench, I do believe that Tammany Hall and its law committee fully expected that we should be shovelled out of court. It is time that those who pay political assessments for places on the bench should not only be beaten at the polls but should be ostracized socially."

NOISY GREETING FOR WEAVER.

Then Mr. Fox introduced Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, who got a welcome almost as uproarious as that Mr. Jerome received. He said that Philadelphia had no tiger but that it had an octopus whose tentacles had been chopped off on election day, but he denied that the police force of Philadelphia was used to help elect the reform ticket by strong arm methods.

ticket by strong arm methods.

He said that he had hired the entire football team of Swarthmore and 250 college men of Philadelphia to act as special policemen, and that the police, regular and special, were used solely for the purpose of securing a righteous and correct vote. Mayor Weaver

It has been demonstrated that the public conscience is sound and that the people will vote independently when they have a chance. Obviously the most important consideration is to devise a method by which they can ost easily, certainly and effectively record their independent judgment. In vords, the exercise of the elective franchise nust be made simple, and the method of truthfully recording the vote must be made sure and safe and freed from the obstacles that now beset it. Therefore I would ascribe ballot reform as first in the reforms demanded by the hour. The ballot should be made to record the will of the people as responsively as an electric key the will of an operator A complicated ballot is the chief buttress of corrupt politicians. In my own city, this, with the iniquitous registration and election laws, has been until now the impregnable fortress of a criminal political organization.

In addition to the ballot reform laws, how wer we need to remove another particularly dangerous enemy to free and pure elections The officeholders should be wholly divorced from all political relation to the making of nominations or the conduct of elections No man on a public payroh should be permitted to act as a member of any political committee or convention or engage in any form of political activity. With the casting of this own vote his political duties and activities should end. This limitation upon the officeholding class should be absolute The police force on election day should be as independent and aloof from politics as

So, too, political assessments of political officials should not only be made a crime, but even voluntary contributions to political parties should be prohibited. The money f the people should not be used in frustrating

ninimized, if not eliminated, and elections will be free from a most dangerous and subversive There can be no free election when from ten to twenty thousand paid public officials in a single city are let loose at conventions and on election day to save their offices and frustrate the will of the independent voter.

JERSEY SENDS A DELEGATE. Everett Colby, Senator-elect from Essex county. N J., the next speaker, aroused

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tremendous enthusiasm by saying that there was only one thing that a political boss was afraid of, and that was an idea. He said the boss did not fear judges or the people, and that really they were not intelligent; they couldn't grasp any proposition that couldn't be settled on a cash basis. Mr. Colby then pleaded for a direct primary law and gave a resumé of the workings of that system in New Jersey.

New Jersey.
Tem Jehnson'r Talk.

Tem Jehnson'r Talk.

Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, who followed Mr. Colby, was cheered all the way through his speech.

"Can you conceive," he said, "of Republican and Democratic Mayors and others such as are gathered here addressing the same club three weeks before the last election? Doesn't it show that the 7th of November marked the rising of citizenship above mere partisanship? We are all fighting now for the same thing. I've heard to-night men cheer propositions that I've

fighting now for the same thing. I've heard to-night men cheer propositions that I've always thought were radical. It shows what a change is taking place."

Mayor Johnson said that he was not a Socialist. "Socialism." he added, "would destroy all individual effort. It is the middle course that we radicals want. But what is the force that baffles every effort we make for good government? What was the thing Weaver had to contend with? Was it Durham? What was it out in Ohio? Was it Cox? No. The thing behind them was what we will have to fight—that is a lot of political privileges granted by councils and legislatures.

of political privileges granted by councils and legislatures.

"We have a Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland. It is one of the best in the country. It is made up of men who have the interests of the city so much at heart that they devote their time and money to promote its welfare as members of this body, yet gentlemen if you give them the power. yet, gentlemen, if you give them the power to grant franchises, I say that it will degenerate into an assemblage of political thugs and bums. You give these bodies great prizes to distribute, and you wonder at the result."

Mayor Johnson said that the cry of re-

Mayor Johnson said that the cry of reformers was to put good men into office. He said that sometimes it was more important to put bad men out of office. "Only one city in this country," said he, has found the way to solve this question and that is Los Angeles. They have the power of recall there. If a man doesn't fulfill his election pledges, be he Mayor or only member of the Council, a few of his constituents can get up a perition and that constituents can get up a petition and that man is comrelled under the law to go back to his constituents for a vote of indorse-ment. Who in business would think of

appointing men without the power of re-moving them at any time?"

Mayor Johnson said that the power of re-call had been revoked in Los Angeles just once. This was indicative of the success of

the law.
"While I cannot prophesy that we shall "While I cannot prophesy that we shall adopted generally." have the power of recall adopted generally," he concluded, "I will prophesy that we are going to have better city government be-cause we are going to have better citizens, because party ties are growing less each year and love of citizenship is becoming

PATRICK'S APPEAL BLOCKED. Little Chance Left for His Case to Be

Passed On by U. S. Supreme Court. ALBANY, Nov. 28 .- The Court of Appeals to-day denied the motion of counsel for Albert T. Patrick, the murderer of Millionaire Rice, to amend the court's remittitur so it would show that constitutional ques-tions were involved and form a basis for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. While Patrick's counsel may find other grounds upon which to go higher than the Court of Appeals, the decision to-day will render difficult their preparation of

whi render diment their preparation of substantial appeal papers. Edgar J. Kohler, associate counsel for Patrick, after consultation with Senator David B. Hill, chief counsel for Patrick, at Senator Hill's residence, gave out the

following statement:
"The denial by the Court of Appeals,
Judge O'Brien dissenting, of the application for an amendment of the remittitur tion for an amendment of the remittitur so as to recite the raising of the defendant's constitutional rights in the Court of Appeals is not regarded by the defendant's counsel as in any way fetal to the appeal of the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Its effect is merely to increase the labor of counsel and interpose technical difficulties in the prosecution of the appeal to the highest court."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY APPEAL Archbishop Farley Announces Annual Col-

lection Will Be Made On December 3. Archbishop Farley has sent to the rectors of the diocese a circular letter announging that the third annual collection for the Catholic University of America will be taken | So Little Boys Who Stole Say-Gerry up on the first Sunday of Advent, Decem ber 3. He says that the collection in this archdiocese in 1903 amounted to \$7,500, while that of 1904 was \$12,000. He hopes

that the present appeal will meet with a corresponding increase.

"I am the more confirmed in this hope." the Archbishop says, "by reason of the fact that the financial disaster which threatened the university a year ago so far from lessen-ing the interest of the Catholics of the counin the welfare of the university rather evoked a stronger spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice, as is ever the case when

Providence is pleased to visit the Church with trial or suffering."

The entire debt of the university at present is \$50,000, and will be reduced by December 1 to \$40,000. This means not only that the university has met its obligations, but also that a considerable saving has been effected in the item of interest

THINKS HOODLUMS SET FIRE Rawlins, Who Gets Threatening Note.

Says He Incurred Their Enmity. R. C. Rawlins, who lives in a tenement house at 528 West Forty-fifth street, turned over to the West Forty-seventh street police last night a letter he had received during the day. It was unsigned and read as follows:

We tried Saturday night and failed. Next we tried saturday hight and latted. Next time we will be successful. Beware.

A fire was discovered early Sunday morning in the hallway of the house where Rawlins lives. A quantity of oilsoaked paper and rags had been stuffed beneath the stairway and set on fire. A panic among the tenants followed the discovery of the blaze and all hands rushed to the of the blaze and all hands rushed to the street in their night clothes. No one was hurt and the firemen made short work of

Rawlins says he has incurred the enmity of a gang of hoodlums in the neighborhood by reporting their antics to the police. He thinks some of this gang started the fire and sent him the letter. Detectives from the West Forty-seventh street station and the Fire Marshal are investigating. and the Fire Marshal are investigating

Court Calendars This Day.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court.—Recess.
Supreme Court.—Special Term.—Part 1.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Case unfinished. Motions. Preferred causes—Nos. 2697, 2398, 3768. General calendar—Nos. 2525. 2881, 2890, 659, 2836, 2886, 2887. 881, 2248, 939. Part IV.—Case unfinished Cases from Part III. Part V.—Adjourned for the term. Part VI.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Case unfinished. Short causes—Nos. 4968, 4964, 5143, 5586, 5587, 5696, 5681, 5601, 5731, 5633, 5225, 5490, 5399, 5249, 5468, 5878, 5290, 5650, 5640, 4504, 4871, 5633, 5673, 5786, 5887, 5290, 5650, 5640, 4504, 4871, 5633, 5673, 7941, 111.—No. 3879, 5244. Gibbons vs. Met. St. Ry Co. Case on. No day calendar. Part IV.—Adjoined for the term. Part V.—No. 379. Barry vs. Union Railway Company. Case on. No day calendar. Part VII.—No. 1179. Thalman vs. Interborough Street Railway. Case on. No day calendar. Part VII.—No. 3524. Bremer vs. N. Y. C. &. H. R. R. R. Co. Case on. No day calendar. Part VII.—No. 3524. Bremer vs. N. Y. C. &. H. R. R. R. Co. Case on. No day calendar. Part VII.—No. 3524. Gibbons, S581. Donovan vs. City of New York. Case on. No day calendar. Part VII.—No. 1655. Chartess vs. Palmer. Case on. No day calendar. Part VII.—No. 3524, 1750, 1340, 1756, 1735, 5535, 5402, 1670, 1066, 827, 1548, 5052, 4039, 1957, 5103, 5142, 5148, 5234, 5264, 5275, 5280, 5327, 5395. Parts XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates: Court—Chambers.—For probate—Wills of Pauline Schwartz. Anna Koerber. Jane A. Fowler, Jakobina Renner, Marie L. Craven, Thore Hjorkiand. Marty Reed. Anson Malthy, Bertha R. Price, at 10:30 A. M. Mary D. Shipman, Anna Dolan, Nicholas L. Crothers, at 2:30 P. M. Trial Term—2127, will of Sarah A. Waters (No. 1; 2156, will of

Court of Appeals Calendar. ALBANT, Nov. 28.—Court of Appeals comendar for o-morrow, Nos. 157, 164, 150.

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they are even more moderate. HOLIDAY GIFTS-Desks, Chairs and many unusual Odd Pieces. Early selection advised—delivery when desired.

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WORK ON PIER A REEF STOPS. One-Fourth of Rock That Big Ships Some-

times Hit Has Been Blasted Away. Owing to predictions of frost the conractors having charge of the drilling and blasting of the reef off Pier A, North River, have ceased work for the winter. The work cannot be continued in cold weather because floating ice is too dangerous to

The blasting is all carried on by divers at a depth of forty feet below the surface of the river.

the work is always difficult and dangerous, in the first week of the month the float from which the divers descend became tangled in the tow line of a tug and was carried away from its moorings. There seems little chance that the work will be seems little chance that the work will be finished within the eight months limit set down in the contract. Operations will not be resumed before March at the earliest. The removal of the reef is considered by engineers one of the most important works of rock removal ever undertaken in New York harbor. The apprehension of difficulties has been fully realized. The work being in the tideway there is a strong current to combat. As the reef lies inshore from the channel, where few deep draught boats pass, it is not considered particularly from the channel, where lew deep draught boats pass, it is not considered particularly dangerous. Its existence was unknown until three years ago, when one or two large steamers encountered it and damaged their propellers. The reef is 200 feet long by 77 feet wide. The contract was let by the army board for \$40,000. So far but one-fourth of the rock has been blasted and none of it removed.

and none of it removed. WOMAN RAN CRIME SCHOOL.

Agents Prosecute. Antoinette Weizi, who lives at 426 East Thirteenth street, is, according to the police the head teacher in a school for crime that for more than two years has flourished on Fast Side. She was arraigned in the Yorkville court yesterday and held for trial in \$3,000 bail. The case was worked up by Agents O'Connor and Fogarty of the

society. As witnesses against the women there appeared in court four very small boys who declared that for many months they had pillaged the wares of pushcart pedler in Rivington, Grand and Orchard street and disposed of the proceeds of their raids to the woman. Dominick Sparitor, 12 years old, of 220 First avenue, known as Mickey Dooley; Joseph Privator, 12 years old, of 421 East Thirteenth street; Joseph Paschi, 13, also of 421, and Salvator Lepanto

13, of 444, were the accusers.

Privator was arrested several days ago for stealing a pair of trousers from a mer-chant at 192 First avenue, and after he was arraigned in the Children's Court he told

of the gang and the woman.

"There's a lot of fellows up in Eleventh street that steal for her," said Privator.

"The cops ain't got near all of them yet. She pays us good prices for the things, and I can tell you we nailed lots of stuff off the pedlars in Jewtown.

"She gives us 60 cents a bulk for cloth

and 10 cents for pants and one time we got eighteen wash basins and she handed out \$1.80. It was just like finding the money "What did we do with the money? went to the theatre and looked in penny arcades."

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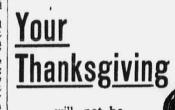
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A Quenched Juliet. Lovie Snow, 16 years old, ran away from Canton, Ohio, to go on the stage in New Her parents sent word to the police York. and Detectives Finn and Fogarty found the girl last night in a Fourteenth street quick lunch restaurant. She didn't like being arrested and declared that she had



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MARRIED. ESCHER-HUTCHINSON .- On Tuesday, Nov. 28. 1905, at Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. L. M. Hamilton, D.D., Harriet Louise, daughter of Mrs. Louisa J. Hutchinson, to G. Edward

DIED.

BISHOP .- Suddenly, Sunday, Nov. 26, 1905, Jennie L. Stearns, wife of W. F. Bishop.
Funeral services at her late residence, 15 Belden av., Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday, 29. 1905, at 2 P.M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York 12:03.

FREIFELD.-Bertha, in the 75th year of her age Tuesday, Nov. 28, at her late residence on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at a Lafayette av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Thursday evening, Nov. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. JUERIN -- On Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1905, at Fordham

New York city, Henri Guerin, aged 67.
Funeral services private. St. Louis papers please copy ARGOUS .- On Friday. Nov. 24, 1905, at the Cha teau Frontenac, Quebec, R. L. Hargous, son of the late L. S. Hargous, in his 54th year.

Thursday, Nov. 30, at 11:45 A. M. fORIARTY.-On Nov. 26, at Morristown, N. J. Richard B. Moriarty, son of M. Moriarty. Putnam, Conn., in the 38th year of his age Funeral services will be held at his late residence 11 Mount Kemble av., Morristown, N. J. 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 29. Interment at Woodlawn.

A solemn requiem anniversary mass for the re

pose of the soul of the late School Com

sloner Thaddeus Morlarty will be celebrated at All Saints' Church, cor. 129th st. and Madison ave., on Thursday, Nov. 30, at 9 A. M. PEENE,-Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday Nov. 28, 1905, John G. Peene, in his 62d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 56 Locust Hill ave., Yonkers, Friday afternoon at 20%

ROYALL .- At Le banon, Conn., Nov. 28, Dr. Edson D. Royall Funeral at Leba non, Friday, Dec. 1, at 2 P. M SHAW.-Suddenly, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1905, at 4 A M., D. McLean Shaw, husband of Emma Louise D. McLean Shaw, his West, aged 66 years.

Funeral services Thursday, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. at his late residence, 144 West 86th st. Interment AN RENSSEL TR.-At his residence, 155 East

72d St., after a short Illness, Sunday, Nov. 1905, Killaen Van Rensselaer, son of the William P. and Sarsh Rogers Van Rensselact In the fist year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th St., Weines

day morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock | interment at convenience of family. MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES

-Commandery State of New York Companions are informed of the death of Lieut Killaen Van Rensselaer.
Funeral services will be held this morning at o'clock, at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Chan-

corner 55th st. Companions will assemble at the chapel in the rear of the church at 845 Gen. THOMAS H. HUBBARD, Commander. A. Noel Blakeman, Recorder.
WILTS HIRE.—At his residence, 554 Macon Statement, Nov. 28, 1905, Francis George Wills.

MEETINGS

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

The Thirty seventh Anniversary of the litterian Haspital will be held on Saturday, ber 2, at 3 P. M. at Florence Nightlingare School of Nursing, 37 East 71st st. Address the Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D. of First Fuerlan Church. The Hospital and the new Soil Nursing will be open for inspection from 2 P. M. The Public are cordially invited to a